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Cum denique ex observatione nostra manifestum sit, revera tinctam esse gemmam Chalcedoniam, quamvis sortuito acciderit, neque repetito processu simile quid evenerit, merebitur tamen meditationem, an ex astrorum sluxu, aliave abscondita potius vi venerit, & tentamen, an ex mixtura salium & succorum acrium possit imitando produci ejusmodi I inctura, & quidem sine Igne, ut splendor & Pelluciditas gemmæ non destruatur, durities autem maneat, adeoque ipsa gemmæ pretiositas non tantum servetur, sed & per tincturam novam crescat.

Hujus Tincturæ figuram & modum, si forte quem delectet, addere placuit, qualis noctu opposita Candelæ visa fuit, aliquomodo nec satis accurate delineatum. Tab. 1. Fig. 6.

A CATALOGUE of Simple and Mixt Colours, with a Specimen of each Colour prefixt to its proper Name: By R. WALLER, Fellow of the Royal Society.

Aving sometime since seen a TABLE of the Simple Colors made use of in Limning and Painting, Printed in the Year 1680, at Steekholm; I have here endeavoured to give a more Philosophical, and useful one by the addition of some mixt Colours: Not that I pretend to give the Shades of all the mixt Colours, which were indeed infinite as the Compositions and Proportions of them may be unlimited; but I have mixt each of the Simple Yellows and Reds with each of the simple Blews, and these Mixtures give most of the mean Colours, viz. Creens, Purples, &c. To know what each of these mixt Colours is compounded of, you need but look to the Top of the Table directly over the Colour enquired after, where you may find the One Ingredient, and at the Side in the

the same Row, the other. As the Poppinjay-green is made of Blew Bice and Camiodia, an equal weight of each. I chose Weight rather than Measure, because the heavier Colours have generally the more Body, and therefore come nearest to an Equality that way. I have added the Latin, Greek, French. and English Names that I knew, which the more skilful Reader may supply where wanting. I propose to my self that this Table will be of some use and advantage in the describing of the Colours of Natural Bodies, which may be done by this Table, and represented more nearly to the Reader provided with one of the same Tables, with less ambiguity, I think, than is usual: A Standard of Colours being yet a thing wanting in Philosophy. Thus to describe a Plant, it may be feen which of the simple or mixt Colours comes nearest to it, and then the Word affixt to that Colour may be made use of, which the Reader, if desirous, may look in his Table, and find together with the Pattern thereof.

The Table of Colours is to be Inserted after this Leaf, which ought to be done with a Guard and a White-leaf between after the Book is bound, lest otherwise the Colours by beating stick together.

A short Discription of the Simple Colours specified in this Table.

I. S Panish White made of Chalk and Alumn burnt together.

2. I take the Lapis Armenius to be the blew Bice sold in the Shops, for it is light and friable; formerly brought out of Armenia, now from the Silver Mines of Germany, called

Melochites, in high Dutch Bergblaw.

3. Ultramarine is made of the blewest lapis Lazuli, which is freest from Gold-veins, by Calcination; the method of preparing it being too large for this place, may be seen in Doctor Merret's ingenious Notes upon Neri's Art of Glass, leb. 7.

4. Smalt is made of Zaffer and Pot-ashes, calcined toge-

ther in a Glass-furnace. Dr. Merret ib.

5. Litmase, or Litmose, I suppose the Juice of a Plant.

6. Indigo said by Pliny to be brought from India: a kind of Mud adhering to the Froath about Reeds, and that when tryed with a Coal, the true burns with a Purple-slame, and smells of the Sea: Linschoten says, it is called Anil, that it grows in Cam aia, and is a Plant like Rosemary, which is gathered and dryed, then wetted with fair Water, and beaten to a Mud; this Operation being repeated, it is dryed and fitted for use, cap 69.

7. Indian Ink, its Use known to Pliny, tho' not its Compofition; which is yet undiscovered, except it should be burnt

Rice, as hath been thought.

So much for the Blevs at the Head of our Table; the Tellows and Reds made use of, are these that follow.

1. Ceruse is the Rust of Lead made by a vaporous Calcination; Pliny writes thus of it in the 34. lib. cap. 18. Ceruse, or Fsmythum is made in the Plummers Shops; of small Places

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Plates of Lead laid upon a Vessel of very strong Vinegar, what falls into the Vinegar is taken out, and dryed in the Sun: and in the 35 Book, Chap. 6. he says it was made at Rome of burnt Mar le-stint quench'd in Vinegar.

2. Masticot is a king of improper Calx of Tin.

3-Gutta Gamba, or Cambodia, the inspissated Juice of a Plant, not well known, it comes from both the Indies. Some think it the Juice of Euphorbium; others Scammony, or Tithimal; others Ricinus; others refer it to the greater Cataputia, Esula, or the Flowers of the Indian Ricinus, and will have it coloured with Turmerick: as Scroder.

4. Oker a kind of Natural Earth, there are two forts thereof, the one Native formerly brought out of Attica, now from Dacia and Hungaria, and from many places of England, especially in the Forrest of Dean: The other a factitious substance of Lead burnt and quench'd in Vinegar. In Pliny's

time it was made of Rubrica, or Reddle burnt.

5. Orpiment, a fat inflammable Mineral, justly ranked amongst Poysons for its extream Corrosive quality. Pliny says it was dug up in Syria on the Surface of the Earth; and that the Emperor Caligula had hopes of getting Gold out of it; wherefore he caused 14 Pounds of it to be tryed, which afforded him very good Gold, but in so small a Proportion, that he lost by the tryal.

6. Umber is a Native Earth.

7. Red-lead, a Colour unknown to the Antients, made of Litharge or burnt Lead by a Reverberatory Calcination, or of Ceruse put in a Platter over the Fire, which must be continually stirred till it has acquired a Red-lead colour. Dr. Charlton de Foss.

8. Burnt Oker is the common yellow Oker burnt in the

open fire.

9. Cinnabar or Vermillion. There are two forts; Native or the Minium of the Ancients, which is the Mineral that yields Quicksilver; whereof, and of Sulphur it chiefly confifts,

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it is found in the Mines of Istria. This Colour was among the Ancient Romans used to facred Purposes, and on Festivals Jupiters Face was painted therewith, as likewise the Bodies of those that entred in Triumph. The factitious Cinnahar is that which we now use; and is made by a sublimation of Mercury and Sulphur.

10. Carmin made of Cochineel.

- 11. Lake; thought to be an Arabick word: It is made of Flocks dyed, or shavings of Scarlet-cloath, or of the Cochineel Insect, or else of Kermes-berries, their Tincture being extracted with a Lye of Pot-ashes, and then precipitated with a Solution of Rock-asam. After the same manner a Lake may be made of any Plant or Flower; a more exact Information touching this matter, may be had in Mr. Boyle's Treatise of Colours, Part. 3. Exp. 49. and Dr. Merret's Notes on Neri's Art of Glass. lib. 7. There is also another fort of Lake made of Gun-'ac, by extracting its Tincture with Urine. Dr. Merret, ibidem.
- 12. Sanguis Drasonis is the Gum of a Tree which looks like dryed Blood, 'tis brought out of several places in the East Indies; and the Tree which produces it is very well described in the Hortus Malabaricus.

13. English Reddle or Ruddle, is found in many places of England, amongst the rest near Witney in Oxford-shire. Dr.

Plot's Hift. of Ox. c. 3.

14. Lamp-black, by Pliny thus described: It is made of the Soot of Rosin or Pitch burnt, Houses being built on purpose for it, that keep in the Smoak. Its Use is in Writing-books, lib. 35. cap, 6.

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In usum Exterorum visum est Præ, siunculam hanc atque Catalogum Colorum Latinicate donare.

UM aliquando viderim Nomenclaturam Colorum simplicium Tritinguern Stockholmia editam per D. Sl. Brenner; mihi in mentem venit opus me præstiturum Genio, ac sini Regia Societatis, nec absonum, nec inutile, si talis, non modo Simplicium, verum etiam Mixtorum Color m Tabula conficiendæ modum excogitare potuerim: magis autem sore gratum si cuique Volabulo Specimen Coloris apponi possit;

quod Amice Lector hic tandem effectum vides.

Constructionem Tanla quod spectat, in Capite omnes Cærulei Simplices, & Primarii apponuntur, & ad Latus primo Luteos, ac deinde Rubeos affixos vides, cum speciminibus propriis, & nominibus in Officinis notioribus: Cæteri, viz. Pallidiores Cærulei, Flavi, Rubeique necnon Virides, & Purpurei omnes, e mixtura Simplicium æquis partibus Orti, reliquam Tabulæ partem complent. puta Specimen Colori Herleo affixum, compositum est exæquo pondere Cyprii ad Caput Tabulæ videndi, & Gutta Gamba ad Latus, intime Commixtorum: Sic dicendum de cæteris. Speciminibus etiam adjeci nomina Latina, Graca, Gallica, & Anglica, saltem quæ mihi nota; quæ autem desiderantur magis verborum gnarus apponas Curiose Lector, ac nostro desectui subministres Rogo.

Ad usum vero hujusce quod attinet, non leviusculum hinc enaturum consido: restat enim hucusque quid Desideratum nempe justa Colorum statera. Jam siquis Plantarum, vel Animalium Integumentum describere velit, ope hujus Tabula minimo Labore, sine ulla Ambage, vel Ambiguitate rem consiciet, idemque genuinis quasi depictum coloribus, Lectoris eadem instructi Tabula oculis subjiciet. Exempli gratia, Gentianella slos colore est azurino, exterius in saligneum vergente,

hujusque plantæ folia prope Herbei sunt coloris.

Hoc quale cunque Tentamen in meliorem partem accipias, studioque nostro tibi subserviendi fruaris sceliciter, & saveas candide.

Vale.

 D_2

Sequitar Pigmentorum Simplicium in hac Tabula exhibitorum Descriptio aliqualis.

1. Andidem Hispanicum sit ex Creta alsa et Alumine in Crucibulo simul calcinatis.

2. Montanum, vel Lapis Armenius, levis est & friabilis: 0lim ex Armenia deferebatur, hodie vero reperitur in Germania in Argenti fodinis; dicitur etiam Melochitis, Bergelaw. Scrod.

Pharm. Med. Chym.l.4. Claf. 4. §. 465.

3. Cyprium, vel Ultramarinum ex lapide Lazuli, seu Cyano per calcinationem fit. Hujus praparationis methodum cum nimis tædiosum foret hic percurrere, videas D. Dris Merreti Notas in Art. Vitrariam Neri.l.7.c.115.

4. Smaltum Efficitur calcinando in fornace Zafferum, una cum cineribus clavellatis. Modum exhibet Ars Vitraria.

Dr. Merret, lib.7.cap.72.

5. Litmas vel Litmos, uti videtur, succus est plantæ alicu-

jus inspissatus.

Indium, Authore Plinio ex India provenit, constans limo quodam arundinum spumæ adhærescente; probatur carbone, fincerum enim reddit flammam excellentis purpuræ, ac

dum fumat Odorem Maris redolet, 1.35.c.6.

A Linschoten vero aliter describitur. Anil, vel Indicum in regione Cambaia fit, ex planta quadam Rorimarino fimili; quæ carpitur, & exiccata, aqua denuo humectatur, ac tundendo maceratur, quo facto evaporatur aqua, ac pigmentum conficitur. Linschot. cap 69.

Hodie vero in insula Jamaica et alibi in Americanis nostris Coloniis copiose provenit, ac ad hunc ferme modum præpa-

ratur.

7. Atramentum Sinicum vel Indicum Plinio, cui ignotum erat ex quo constabat; neque etiam nobis plane innotuit quid sit: a quibusdam vero creditur Oriza usta.

Hoc

Hoc sufficiat descriptioni Cæruleorum ad Caput Tabula po-

sitorum. jam Pauca de Lateis & Rulris subniciam.

1. Cerassa est Ærugo Plumbi per Calcinationem vaporosam. Diosc. l. 5. c. 103. De hac ita Plinius; Cerussa vel Psimythium sit ex laminis Plumbi tenuissimis super vas aceti alperrimi impositis, atque ita distillantibus iis, quod in vas
decidit, ad solem siccatur, lib. 24.cap. 18. Idem testatur aliud
genus Roma sactum, cremato silice Marmoroso & restincto aceto,
l. 35. c. 6.

2. Masticot est Calx quædam impropria sic dicta ex Stanno

confecta. Helm.de Lithi.c.1.

3. Gutta Gamba, succus inspissatus Plantæ minus notæ; ex India utraq; venit, juxta quosdam Euphorbii, alios Ricini vel Tithimali; vel Scammonii succus est. Sunt qui ad Esulam, & Cataputiam majorem, vel ad flores Ricini Indi originem ejus referunt, coloremque ex Curcuma conciliatum volunt. Scrod. ib.l.4.c.4.4.465.

4. Ochra, Terræ species: duplex autem habetur, Nativa, quæ apud nos multis in locis reperitur, presertim in Saltu de Dean. Factitia altera ex Plumbo adusto & in aceto extincto, facta vero est tempore Plinii ex Calcinata Rubrica:

Plin. l.35. c.6.

flammabile, jure inter venena referendum propter in insignem ejus qualitatem corrosivam. Plinius dicit in Syria essodi in summa tellure, & olim sperasse Caligulam Imperatorem, aurum exinde colligi posse; quamobrem excoqui justi ad pond lib. 14. ex quo purum quidem Aurum elicuit, sed tam exigua quantitate, ut experimenti sumptus non rependeret.

6. Umbria Terra est Nativa.

7. Minium factitium, ignotum veteribus; Fit ex plumbo per ealcinationem reverberatorii; vel ex Cerussa in Patina super ignem posita, ac continue Rudicula agitata, donec colorem Minii acquisiverit. Dr. Charlton de fossil.

8. Ochra-usta, Ochra est nativa lutea nudo igne adusta.

- 9. Cinnabaris Græcis Miltos, duplex ett; Nativa, Minium Veterum: minera vero est e qua excoquitur Hydrargyrum, quæq; ex eo et Sulphure plurimum constat. copiose provenit in Mercurii sodinis Istriensibus. Color hic apud Veteres Romanos in sacros usus adhibebatur, eoq; Jovis simulachri saciem diebus sestis illinere solebant, ut & Triumphantium corpora: Plinio veteres citante l. 33.0.7. Ubi dicit Romam solummodo ex Hispania advectum susse. Altera Fastitia ac nobis usitata, sit ex Mercurio cum sulphure sublimato. Scrod. 1.3.0.15.
 - 10. Carmin fit ex Coccinella.
- 11. Lacca, vocabulum creditur Arabicum, efficitur autem Lacca hac ex Coccino, ex floccis Scarlata tinctis, vel ex Coccinella, vel ex granis Kermes, Lixivio cineram clavellatorum extrahendo tincturam, qua deinde folutione Aluminis Rupei pracipitatur: pari modo Vegeta ilium quorumvis Laccam extrahas. Informationem pleniorem cupiens adeat. Nob. D. Boyle Tract. de Color. Part. 3. Exp. 49. et Merreti Notas in Art. Vit. Neril. 7.c. 116. 119. Alia etiam datur Lacca ex Gummi-lac, cujus tinctura Vrina humana extrahitur. Merret, ib.
- 12. Sanguis Draconis, lachryma arboris cujusdam instar sanguinis Exiccati concreta; Ex India orientali advehitur, et arbor e qua Lachryma hæc exudat accurate describitur in

Hortu Malabarico.

13. Rubrica Anglica, in multis Anglia locis reperitur.

14. Atramentum Fuliginosum, nihil aliud est quam suligo Resina, vel Picis concrematæ collecta, qua propter officinas ædissicavere sumum illum non emittentes; olim ad Atramentum Scriptorium in usu erat. Plin. 1.35. c.6.

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